

This shows that after paying all running expenses, interest on all loans, and redeeming \$18,100 worth of bonds falling due, the Treasury closed the biennial period with a cash surplus over \$335,573 greater than at the beginning.

United States gold coin is the standard currency. Exchange on San Francisco is 1 per cent.; Eastern points 1 1/4 per cent.

No. 15.—TAXATION.

Revenue is raised by duties on imports, averaging 10 per cent. ad valorem; (except a few specific duties); and by internal taxes. Until Congress extends the American fiscal system to Hawaii the duties remain the same. After the extension all American goods will enter Hawaii free and foreign goods will pay the full American duties. The internal revenue is derived from rents of public lands, wharfage and water rates in Honolulu; a system of licenses for different kinds of business; a stamp duty on conveyances and legal documents; a tax of one per cent. on all real and personal property, and a poll tax on male adults.

PUBLIC DEBT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

Outstanding bonds	\$3,679,700 00
Due Postal Savings Bank	809,181 62
	\$4,488,881 62
Less Loan Fund, Cash on Hand	98,734 97
Net Indebtedness	\$4,390,146 65

With the exception of \$562,000 five per cent. bonds, which are redeemable in 1901, all of the debt can be taken up at any time.

With the exception of \$1,000,000 held in London, practically all of the bonds are held in Hawaii.

The United States has assumed the debt up to \$4,000,000.

No. 16.—PUBLIC LANDS.

The area of the public lands is 1,740,000 acres, of an estimated value in 1894 of \$4,389,550. The income from the rents of public lands during 1896-7, was \$261,118.94, an amount which can be largely increased.

A considerable portion of the public land is mountainous and waste, and much that is arable is under leases.

The policy of the Government is to renew leases of only such portions of arable land as are in actual cultivation, cutting up all available farming lands into small farms and disposing of it on easy terms to actual settlers. It is mainly through this means that the coffee industry has become established.

A complete and extremely liberal land law has been enacted by the Republic, and is in operation under a Board of Land Commissioners.

The lands are being surveyed and roads constructed to them as rapidly as practicable.

Public lands suitable for coffee and fruit culture can be bought from the Government by actual settlers at from \$7 to \$20 an acre, on easy terms. These lands have to be surveyed and none will be available for several months. See statement of Government Land Agent.



PINEAPPLE PLANTATION AT PEARL HARBOR.

Unimproved land of similar quality can be purchased unconditionally from private parties in limited areas at from \$25 to \$50 per acre.

No. 17.—POPULATION.

The census of 1896 shows the population to be 109,020.

In round numbers the different nationalities are represented as follows:

Native Hawaiians	31,000
Japanese	24,400
Portuguese	15,100
Chinese	21,600
Part Hawaiian and part foreign blood	8,400
Americans	3,000
British	2,200
German	1,400
Norwegian and French	479
All other nationalities	1,055

Expressed in percentage the population is as follows:

Native Hawaiian	28 per cent.
Japanese	22 "
Chinese	20 "
Americans and Europeans by birth or descent	22 "
Mixed blood	8 "

No. 18.—FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Hawaii was a monarchy until January, 1893, when Queen Liliuokalani attempted to abrogate the Constitution and promulgate one increasing her power and disfranchising the whites.

The people thereupon overthrew the monarchy and established a Provisional Government, January the 17th, 1893.

Later a Constitutional Convention unanimously adopted a Constitution declaring the Republic of Hawaii, on July 4, 1894.

The Executive consists of a President and four cabinet officers.

The President is Sanford Ballard Dole; fifty years of age; Hawaiian born, of American parentage; a graduate of Williams College; a lawyer by profession. He was a judge of the Supreme Court under the monarchy, which position he resigned to accept the leadership of the revolution which overthrew the monarchy.

The Annexation Treaty negotiated by President McKinley in June, 1897, and ratified by the Hawaiian Legislature in September, 1897, was accepted by a Joint Resolution of Congress and signed by President McKinley, July 7th, 1898.

Under this Joint Resolution all of the existing laws of Hawaii, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, are continued in force until changed by Congress.

President McKinley is given power, until otherwise provided by Congress, to appoint and remove all officers.

He has re-appointed, without change, all officers who held office under the Hawaiian Government at the time of the transfer of jurisdiction.

A Commission of five has been appointed by President McKinley to investigate the conditions in Hawaii and recommend to Congress a scheme of government and necessary changes in laws.

This Commission has spent nearly two months in Honolulu and will report to Congress at its next session in December.

It is expected that Congress will at that session extend to Hawaii the fiscal, postal, customs, and shipping laws of the United States and perhaps pass a general act organizing a form of territorial government.

THE ELECTORATE

Consists of all male adult citizens who take an oath of renunciation of the monarchy and allegiance to the Republic.

Asiatics are not eligible to citizenship or to vote.

The required qualifications of a voter for Representatives are ability to read and write Hawaiian or English and the payment of all taxes due; and for Senators, in addition thereto, an income of \$600 per annum, or the ownership of real estate worth \$1,500, or personal property worth \$3,000. Congress has power to change this electoral system.

THE LEGISLATURE

Consists of a Senate elected for six years and a House of Representatives elected for two years, each consisting of fifteen members.

THE LEGISLATURE PROCEDURE

Is practically the same as in the United States. Each measure, in order to become law, has to pass three readings before each House and be signed by the President.

The committee system is the same as in American legislative bodies.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Until the territorial act providing for the Government of Hawaii is passed by Congress, appointments to Government offices continue to be made by the Hawaiian officials.

It is as a rule useless for persons from abroad to apply for Government positions as they are all now filled, with but few vacancies, and naturally residents of the territory are given the preference.

CHARACTER OF LAWS.

The foundation of the legal system of the country is the common law of England.

The penal law and practice is codified, and there are no penal offenses except those enumerated in the code.

The civil law, practice and procedure, is partially codified, and is, in general, as much like that of the several American States as the law of one State is like that of another.

The text books and law reports of England and the United States are cited as authority in the courts in the same manner that they are in United States courts.

The members of the Supreme and Circuit Court bars are nearly all Americans, or were educated in American law schools. The attorneys in the District Courts are mostly native Hawaiians, educated in Honolulu.

No. 19.—OPPORTUNITIES FOR LAWYERS.

The local bar has been fully organized for many years. Within the past two years there have been a number of additions to the bar from the United States.

The present bar consists of approximately 70 members. This number is ample to do the present law business of the country.

Persons applying for admission to the bar are required to present certificates or other evidence of good character; and pass a law examination, or, if members of the bar of any State, produce a certificate of admission to such bar. They must also be American or Hawaiian citizens.

Women are admitted to the bar.

Coffee, Fruit, and Grazing Lands in Hawaii....

8000 Acres in Extent and Owned in Fee Simple

These lands are situated in the celebrated coffee district of Kona, Island of Hawaii. They are offered for sale at prices ranging from \$10 to \$40 per acre for unimproved land. Large tracts will be sold at lower figures. These lands are covered in part by a magnificent forest of Koa, Ohia, Kukui and other indigenous trees, and about 2000 acres consist of coffee land of the very best description with deep, rich, black soil; the balance is well adapted for the cultivation of fruit, upland rice, corn, potatoes and other vegetables and for the raising of cattle and for dairy purposes. These lands are reached by good roads and are near good landings. There are no strong winds in Kona and the climate is very healthy.

Five thousand (5000) acres of similar land as the above and adjoining the same, being leaseholds, having terms ranging from five and one-half to thirty-five years, at moderate rentals, are also offered for sale. This land is now used for a cattle ranch, is well provided with ranchhouses, corrals and paddocks, is well fenced and capable of supporting 1000 head of cattle. There are now 400 head of cattle and fifty horses on the land.

Both these properties, real estate and leaseholds, and including live stock, are offered for sale in parts or as a whole.

A few choice lots in Honolulu and its vicinity are offered for sale. These lots will undoubtedly double in value in the next few years.

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1.—In Fee Simple a square block of 112 acres lying in a valley and sheltered from wind. No stones, rich, 10 to 20 feet deep soil. Good for coffee, fruits, corn, potatoes, and vegetables. Near Post Office and School-house. Abundance of rain with heavy dew. Good wagon roads and good landing near Sugar Plantation.

2.—Lots at Kewalo, near town, Honolulu, H. I.

3.—House and Lot, Liliha street, Honolulu, H. I.

4.—Houses and Lots, Kapalama, Honolulu, H. I.

5.—House Lot and rice land, Kamoiliili, H. I.

6.—100 acres of coffee land in Kona, Island of Hawaii

7.—Lands at Kahana and Kahuku, Koolauloa, Oahu

8.—Lots at Kalibi, Oahu.

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